THE WOMAN'S

DREADNOUGHT

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GLASGOW LEADS THE WAY

ON SUNDAY, JUNE 25TH, A HUMAN SUFFRAGE DEMONSTRATION, TO DEMAND A VOTE FOR EVERY MAN AND WOMAN OVER 21, WAS HELD ON GLASGOW GREEN. THE DEMONSTRATION WAS SUPPORTED BY THE GLASGOW TRADES COUNCIL, THE GLASGOW HOUSING ASSOCIATION, THE BRIDGETON I.L.P., THE I.L.P. FEDERATION FOR SCOTLAND, THE CENTRAL SCOTTISH COUNCIL, B.S.P., THE GLASGOW HERALD LEAGUE, THE GLASGOW BRANCH OF THE UNITED SUFFRAGISTS, THE RUTHERGLEN I.L.P., THE GLASGOW BRANCH AMALGAMATED TOOLMAKERS, AND THE GOVAN TRADES COUNCIL.

Glasgow is noted for rainy weather, and the gloomy city of tenements certainly looked its worst last Sunday. Rain poured from early morning, and the sky lowered dismally. The Green seemed the most undesirable of dreary wastes, and in any Southern city all hope of a demonstration would have been abandoned for the day. But the natives reassuringly declared that though, perhaps, "they'll no be so many of them," the people would come, however hard it rained.

Certainly, there seemed to be good hope that they would, for on the tram ride to the meeting we saw a compact crowd standing in the downpour, and an energetic young man declaiming to them from a lorry, and emphasising his points by writing them on a black board.

The approaches to the Nelson Monument, where the meeting was to be held, were thronged with people hastening towards it, and a forest of umbrellas blocked the view until fully 6000 people had assembled. Scottish crowds are too steadfast of purpose to be deterred by so paltry a thing as rain, though, of course, numbers of mothers, who had no one to leave at home with their babies, were prevented from coming, because, even in Scotland, the little ones are liable to take cold from standing in the rain. Indeed, it was a crowd practically without children, and that in the Labour movement is unusual.

Mrs. Boyce, from East London, who had worked for the demonstration with untiring energy, and Councillor Dollan, whom everyone must know at a glance to be a Scotchman, wherever he might be seen, were early on the ground. Paper sellers were everywhere. Mr. McGill, of the Glasgow Herald League, and Mr. Lansbury came along together, carrying a weighty box of literature, with rope handles, between them. Mr. McGill proceeded, with his usual methodical determination to educate, to lay out on the wet ground sheets of tough brown paper on which to display his stock of literature, announcing each publication as he took it from the box in crisp accents and rolling rs no Southerner can utter.

Having done their worst, the clouds began to lift slightly, and the rain left off gradually and reluctantly, though it was cold and blowy still.

George Lansbury and Sylvia Pankhurst had been sent for from London, and inimitable Mrs. Boyce was also there, but the local speakers were indeed worth coming all the way from London to hear.

AT THE CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL

Councillor Dollan opened the meeting on the West side, explaining that its object was to demand a vote for every man and woman over the age of 21. He stated that a Glasgow newspaper had said that this meeting was not being supported by some of the Glasgow Suffrage Societies, but, in his opinion, that was as well, because those Suffrage Societies that refused to support the meeting had not been found during the war on the side of the working class. The Workers' Suffrage Federation had consistently supported the interests of the workers, and it was the first of the Suffrage Societies to demand a vote for every man and woman over 21. On the East, Mrs. Stewart, a trade union organiser, spoke feelingly of the industrial difficulties that will arise after the War, because women who are now doing men's work are earning 10s. a week more than they got in peace time, but also 10s. a week less than the men whom they have replaced. Mrs. Stewart also graphically described the anxious searching of the working-class housewife for food sufficient to feed her family, but not too dear for her slender purse. Housewives were obliged to refuse bananas at 1s. 3d. a dozen and cabbages for 4½d. each, and to turn instead to turnips at 1d.; whilst, in many cases, the cabbages and bananas were left to rot unsold until they were removed by the refuse cart because no one could afford to pay the full price.

Before the War women were told that they might not have any share in law making, because their place was in the home, but now they were called out into the munition factory, and also asked to supply more "little Britons" to replace those who are being killed. Women would reply now that they would bring no more "little Britons" into the world until they got a vote!

Mrs. Crawfurd, of the Women's International League; Councillor Wheatley; the speaker whom we had seen with his blackboard on the way to the meeting, and who was still as energetic as ever, were amongst the others who made eloquent speeches.

The resolution calling on the Government to introduce, not a Registration Bill but a Franchise Bill, to give a vote to every woman and man over 21, was carried by the vast crowd without dissent.

The Glasgow Green demonstration was, indeed, a triumph, for which we have to thank the many organisations and speakers who took part in it and made its success; also the Herald League and members of the I.L.P. and other organisations, who undertook the collecting and paper selling.

In the evening a big I.L.P. meeting, addressed at Charing Cross by Mr. Lansbury, Miss Pankhurst, and others, and the B.S.P. meeting at Govan, addressed by Mrs. Boyce, again passed the resolution.

The Government, by the way, is receiving a regular rain of Human Suffrage resolutions from Scotland! Mrs. Boyce and the Glasgow comrades are much to be congratulated on the good work that is being done. The Workers' Suffrage petition has been well taken up.

THE MARRIED WOMAN WORKER

THE CO-OPERATIVE WOMEN'S GUILD CONGRESS

Until the Women's Co-operative Guild came into being, the married working women of the nation had no voice in the management of the domestic and political affairs of life. Now they have a voice—a good strong one, too, as everyone realised last Tuesday, 27th June, when their Annual Congress opened at Westminster Buildings.

The large hall, the gallery, and the capacious platform were crowded with working women from all parts of the country, all intent on one purpose, the fulfilment of the Co-operative ideal—self-help. Speech after speech was made with clearness, precision, and point. These women, who have had so little chance of development, whose education was doled out to them by a grudging Government, have by themselves risen above the surroundings of a hard existence, and are now a match for some of the best thinkers and speakers in the country. If the Government sitting in slow deliberation a few hundred yards away from the scene of the Congress, wants to know how things could be managed economically, scientifically, and to the thorough benefit of the nation, they should have gone to listen to these working women.

Mrs. Found, the President, gave a splendid address, telling of the very many different branches of work that the Guild has taken up during the year. One of the most important of all is the maternity campaign, which, though it has met with much opposition, has in many districts so influenced the Municipal Councils that they have invited Guild women to sit on Maternity Committees. That women taking men's work in industry must be paid the men's wage when they are experienced was an opinion warmly cheered by the Guild women. "We may disagree somewhat about the war," she said, "but one thing we are all agreed upon—this must be the last war. We want to teach everyone that love of our country does not necessarily mean hatred of another."

The resolutions about the Government mismanagement of the food supply brought some pointed remarks. One speaker said that unless the exploitation of the workers is stopped, their children would also be exploited in the same way when they grew up. "Rather than that this should happen," she said, "I hope and trust the women will go on strike and have no babies."

One of the chief points insisted on by the speakers on the question of Naval and Military pensions, was that the Government should provide for these pensions entirely out of national funds, no voluntary help being included. "We do not want charity doled out to the men who have for our sakes risked their lives, their futures, their all."—FLORENCE RAWSON.

* * * *

In the debate on the administration of the National Insurance Act, it was revealed that, whilst the men's fund pays its way, and in 1915 even showed a surplus of £500,000, the women's fund has a balance on the wrong side. This is due to the appalling rate of sickness amongst women, especially married women, the cost of benefits to married women averaging a penny per week each more than those of single women. Women's insurance contributions are on the whole lower than men's, but their scale of benefits is not only actually, but proportionately lower than that of men. Mr. C. Roberts (Comptroller of the Household), who acted as Government spokesman, said that the actuaries on whose advice the Government had decided what benefit should be paid to women, had allowed for 24 per cent. more sickness amongst women than amongst men, but Parliament had cut down that margin. He added that when the Insurance Act was under discussion, "an agitation was raging in the country which would have fixed hold of any proposal to differentiate between men and women as a gross injustice." This agitation was, of course, the Suffragette agitation, and Mr. Roberts' words are an evidence of the power it wielded. But for the Suffragettes, we now learn, the women's benefit under the Insurance Act, instead of being 7s. 6d., as compared with men's 10s., would have been something very much smaller. A yearly grant in aid of £135,000 has been made by the Government to meet the deficiency on the women's fund. Mr. Roberts said that this grant would be continued, but it would be "quite idle and unpatriotic" to expect more.

Mr. Booth protested that the Government must not be allowed to shirk its responsibility for paying the benefits promised to women, whatever the benefits might cost. The excessive sickness was traceable to social conditions, and neither reduced benefits nor grants in aid could put matters to rights. His wife went to visit a working woman who was ill in East London, and on opening the windows to give her more air found that she was letting in the stench from a refuse tip for butcher's offal in the yard outside. Members of Parliament ought to see that such things did not exist, as they did in the slums of every town. Married women ought not to be obliged to live in hovels and to try to get well and keep off the insurance funds under such conditions. To say that it was unpatriotic to suggest a State grant was a "cruel and hard doctrine," which he would not accept.

Mr. Booth further complained that as a measure of economy, Mr. Roberts and his department had advised insurance committees to employ girls for their clerical work at learners' wages, and to replace these girls by newcomers as soon as they asked for a higher wage. He also declared that insurance committees were communicating with Clerks of Workhouses and Boards of Guardians with a view to handing insured tubercular patients over to them in order to evade the obligation of providing the promised sanatorium benefit for them.

Mr. Dennis asked how much of the £1,600,000 set apart for this purpose had been spent. He said it was an awkward question to which he had never received a satisfactory answer. Mr. Roberts made no reply to this point, but said that insured persons had "no unqualified right to sanatorium benefit, only those persons recommended by insurance committees having a claim."

Politicians make great and glowing promises. But the people find that once a Law is on the Statute Book, whilst they are compelled to pay, and to obey the rules laid down, they have no power to force the Government to carry out its side of the contract!

It was remarked, by the way, that for each £1 contributed to the insurance funds by the workers, only 13s. 4d. is paid out in benefits. This is not 9d. for 4d., which was promised, but 2½d. Evidently much of the money goes in official salaries.

A conference called by the Birmingham Trades Council demanded that the Old Age Pension shall be increased to 10s. a week.

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Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?

THE ALLIES AND FOOD PRICES

IN REPLY to the complaint of the Labour demonstration that whilst the Government has placed an embargo on the raising of wages, the cost of living rises steadily, Mr. Harcourt said that "the vicious circle of, first, an increase of wages, then an increase in cost of production, and thence an increase of prices, again leading to demands for further increases of wages, must be avoided." We would remind Mr. Harcourt, however, that he has begun his circle at the wrong point. The increase in prices came first, as a matter of actual fact, and it was Mr. Runciman, President of the Board, who informed those who protested, that the proper way to meet the rise in the price of commodities was to demand an increase in wages. It was in this way that the rising tendency was started, but we must continue to point out that prices are rising very much more swiftly than wages. Mr. Harcourt stated that in the case of 5000 men whose wages were reviewed by the Committee on Production, the actual *rate* of wages had increased by only 3s. a week, but the average earnings were greater by 19s. 6d. a week. The official report of Mr. Harcourt's remarks does not state how these 5000 men were employed, but as he says that the increase was due to greater regularity of work, overtime, night work, Sunday and holiday work, transference of workers to better paid trades, and so on, we conclude that these men were engineers or others engaged on war work. That the increase in actual rates of wages amongst such men should only average 3s. a week, and that even the appallingly long hours of overtime have only yielded an average increase of 19s. 6d. a week, shows how utterly groundless are the glib statements that the working classes are earning enormous wages through the war. Even Mr. Harcourt estimates that such relatively fortunate workmen as these have gained an average increase of 40 per cent. in income, but the cost of living, according to the Board of Trade figures, has risen by 40 per cent. This shows that actually these men have been no gainers.

What, then, is the position of workers in other trades who have obtained no increase? But there is another aspect of the situation which does not appear to be recognised by the Government. It is that men and women who work overtime cannot be kept going unless they are better fed than they were when their hours were shorter. Every working-class housewife knows this, and can tell you that for this reason the family profits much less than would be supposed when the husband or sons and daughters are working overtime, especially now that food prices have risen by 59 per cent.

In attempting to throw cold water on the suggestion that the Government should fix maximum food prices, Mr. Harcourt repeated the old excuse that the fixing of prices cannot increase the supply of commodities, and that if prices were fixed in this country supplies would be diverted to other countries, where buyers are prepared to pay more. Such an argument might carry some weight if it were made by a Minister in some little country like Switzerland, but, coming from the President of the Board of Trade of Britannia who rules the waves, the reply does not carry much conviction. What is the use of the Trade Conference of the Allies if it is not possible for it to arrange to prevent the cut-throat competition which is endangering the very life of the Allied populations?

Perhaps we shall be told that even if the Allies should co-operate in fixing maximum food prices in common, the supplies of food coming from America and the overseas Dominions which love the Motherland so dearly, might be diverted to the little neutral nations. But Great Britain has already put the little neutral nations on food rations. By her command of the seas she refuses to allow them to import more than their pre-war quantity of commodities. And, even if this were not so, it is certain that representations from the Governments of the Allies in regard to the fixing of maximum prices could hardly fail to be responded to by the neutral nations, which also have their home populations to consider. As for the Central Powers, the Allies are largely preventing the importation of food by them in any case.

But Mr. Harcourt let the cat—in the shape of the Government's view of things—out of the bag when he said that "as regards some articles, such as sugar, high prices are actually desirable in order to limit consumption." This is a selfishly callous method of dealing with the situation for the rich to choose. It means the reduction of consumption by starving out the poor. The fixed ration plan is preferable, for under that plan rich and poor may be treated alike.

Unfortunately, so long as old age pensioners and families supported by women wage earners, unskilled labourers, and soldiers' wives and widows are the only people who are actually suffering the pangs of hunger, Cabinet Ministers and other well-to-do people will continue to view the situation complacently. When more powerful sections of the community become seriously inconvenienced by either food shortage or high prices something will be done.

The nationalisation of the staple necessaries and great monopolies would be of the greatest possible value to the community, both in the immediate present and when peace comes. Care must be taken, however, that when nationalisation is resorted to, as it must be sooner or later, the national monopolies shall not be used merely as a means of relieving the income tax payer, but for the benefit of the whole community. Municipalities which maintain comparatively high prices for trams and gas, and pay low wages to their employees in order that they may make big profits for the relief of the well-to-do ratepayers, have shown the pitfall which must be avoided in nationalisation. That is why we recommend a strong representation of working-class housewives.

It is a hopeful sign that three Members of the French Parliament—M. Brixon, M. Dugens, and M. Blanc—who attended the Zimmerwald Socialist Conference, have followed the example set by Karl Liebknecht and other German comrades, in voting against the French Army Credits. We congratulate these French Deputies on their splendid courage. Their example should be followed by Socialists all over the world.

We are impatient for Peace. Every day of War brings a new danger to liberty. Mr. Lloyd George has been promising that after the War we shall find a new era, and that there will be "a new earth and a new heaven for us all." Does Mr. Lloyd George imagine his heaven peopled by angels dressed in khaki and regulated by the Munitions Act? Certainly the servile militarist State, towards which all his acts are tending, makes no appeal to awakened womankind, and more and more the determination is growing in the hearts of women to bear no children to be conscript cannon food.

Women must work still more strenuously to secure the power, by political and industrial combination, and also by the franchise, to make the world fit to receive their children. Mr. Asquith's statement on the franchise is still delayed. His secretary's letter to Mrs. Ayrton Gould is cast in more considerate form than that which has frequently met the representations of women in the past. It seems to suggest that the question of women's enfranchisement is being considered. We desire to make it absolutely clear to the Government that our demand is for the enfranchisement of every adult woman in the country and also, of course, for the enfranchisement of every man. Dissensions in the Cabinet in regard to Ireland may just possibly precipitate a General Election. We must all be voters in the next election whenever it comes!

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

THE RATES.

The municipal economy craze is tending to reduce rates throughout the country, the result being that whilst the well-to-do have lower rates to pay, poor people who live in badly-equipped houses are deprived of public baths and washhouses, and the efficiency of educational, sanitary and all forms of municipal work is reduced. Municipal trading has grown largely of late years, and in most districts it has been the practice to apply at least a proportion of the profit on municipal enterprises to relief of rates. This practice is being maintained, even where increased charges are being made. Thus, in Birmingham both the price of gas and the tramway fares have been increased, whilst £26,274 4s. 10d. from the gas and £50,000 from the trams have been used for relief of rates. Leeds hands over large sums of money from its public undertakings in relief of rates. The price of gas has been increased by 6d. per 1,000 cubic feet, and that of electricity by 10 per cent., whilst both these departments and that of the trams are said to be suffering in efficiency through the craze for profit-making.

HUMAN SUFFRAGE

Get the Human Suffrage resolution signed by every organisation with which you are concerned!

This meeting calls on the Government to introduce not a Registration Bill, but a Franchise Bill to give a vote to every woman and man over 21.

Copies of the Workers' Suffrage petition can be obtained form 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E. Get it signed by your workmates.

* * * *

In regard to the announcement that Mr. Asquith will shortly make a statement in Parliament on the Franchise and Registration question, the *Daily Chronicle* correspondent writes:—

"It must not be assumed from this that a Registration Bill will pass into law during the present session. Some of the obstacles to the preparation of a new register have previously been referred to in these columns. Apart from these, and the difficulty in the way of soldiers and sailors voting, the Government will be confronted by the formidable fact of the demand for women's suffrage.

"No extension of the franchise is possible without raising that far-reaching question. The magnificent way in which British women have rallied to their country's call in its time of need and the unwearying devotion of women war workers to their duties have added powerful new arguments to the already strong case for bestowing the Parliamentary vote on women. If the prospective Registration Bill proposes to enlarge the franchise so far as men are concerned the question of women's suffrage will have to be dealt with by the Government."

* * * *

Mrs. Ayrton Gould has received the following letter from Mr. Asquith's secretary:—

27, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., June 23rd.

Dear Madam,—I am desired by the Prime Minister to thank you for your courteous letter of the 15th June, and for the statement of the views of the proposed Suffrage deputation, which will receive Mr. Asquith's careful consideration. Mr. Asquith will certainly bear in mind the request contained in the latter part of your letter, but it would be premature for him to give any undertaking until the Government have made a statement with regard to their policy in the House of Commons. If, after the statement has been made, you still desire an interview, will you please write me again?—Yours faithfully,

M. BONHAM CARTER.

This letter is another proof that the franchise question is being seriously considered by the Government. We must renew our agitation to secure that the Government shall act soon and shall extend the vote to every woman and man over 21.

* * * *

In Denmark two women have been nominated as Parliamentary candidates—Andrea Brockmann and Helene Berg—both members of the Social Democratic Party. Both were active workers in obtaining the enfranchisement of women.

* * * *

The Manchester and District Women's Suffrage Society has written to Mr. Asquith, urging that the Government should bring in a measure to enable women to vote at the next General Election.

* * * *

The Provincial Legislature of British Columbia, which was prorogued at Victoria, May 31st, passed a referendum measure providing for woman suffrage and extending the vote to all men over 18 who are serving with the overseas forces. The referendum will go to the men voters next September.

* * * *

A TARDY CONVERT.

Lady Randolph Churchill has been telling the *New York Times* that "after the War women will be given the vote without much opposition."

We remember her with a stall at Earl's Court collecting signatures to an anti-suffrage petition. Is Mr. Asquith converted also?

* * * *

The Berlin *Tageblatt* writes that the War has done away with all protective measures for women workers, and that they are being drawn into the heaviest kind of work. They work from 12 to 30, and even 36 hours at a stretch. Night work is permitted for women, and they work in factories at night, and during the day have to work and clean for their families. The Prussian Minister of Railways has actually declared that he, as a matter of principle, pays the women only two-thirds of men's rates. Accidents have multiplied considerably.

Since 1914 the number of women in the Labour market has increased by 60.1 per cent., and in no case, writes the *Zürich Vorkämpferin*, do they get the same pay as the men.

British women workers are having all these experiences!

* * * *

The War Office and Board of Agriculture and Fisheries assure women that the registration of their names for war service is not to be used to compel them to undertake agricultural or other work.

But such assurances preceded the introduction of Military compulsion for men.

On Thursday, Mr. Wing appealed for the Old Age Pensioners. Mr. Mc Kenna refused even to agree that Poor Law Relief without loss of pension might be granted to them, as the Local Government Board was of opinion that there was "no real case" for action.

We should be glad to hear from Old Age pensioners who can prove there is.

COMPULSION FOR BOYS.

The City Corporation has decided that it should be made compulsory for boys of 14 and over, unless medically unfit, to join the City of London School contingent of the O.T.C.

Parents will surely protest against the introduction of Conscription into the schools!

THE BOYCOTT.

The Government has decided to make military service for a certain length of time a condition of employment for Europeans entering the Indian Civil Service. Conscientious objectors and believers in the brotherhood of man are barred out, lest the iron grip of militarism in India should be relaxed!

The Southend police have raided the homes of Mr. Elvin, of the N.U.C., Mr. Hovell, I.L.P. and N.C.F., Mr. Sidney Warr, B.S.P. and W.S.F. Mr. Warr was fined £25. A few days later his appeal as a conscientious objector was refused, though the Chairman of the Tribunal admitted that he had established his claim.

PARLIAMENT AS WE SEE IT

June 20th.—Mr. Ginnell asked whether His Majesty's Government has given consent to the military order now exhibited in the town of Alexandria that any person trying to take foodstuffs or other goods to the Senussi or their agents is liable to the death penalty, without trial; and that any person going away with more food or goods than thought necessary for the needs of himself and those with him will be deemed guilty of this said offence, and therefore liable to the death sentence?

Sir Edward Grey replied: "As to the first question, yes." As to the second, he had no information to give, and refused to make inquiry.

* * * *

Mr. Whitehouse asked how many conscientious objectors now in France are undergoing detention or other methods of punishment?

Mr. Tennant "had no information," and refused to make investigations.

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Mr. Ginnell, Mr. Healy, Mr. Byrne, and Mr. Graham stated that untried Irish prisoners are placed in solitary confinement—insufficiently fed and, in some cases, left to lie on the floor without mattresses—and that one of them, Mr. Sweeny, was threatened with insanity as a consequence.

Mr. Samuel and Mr. Tennant made evasive and unsatisfactory replies. Mr. Tennant said that if on inquiry he found that the prisoners would "starve" but for food being sent in by their friends, he would have the matter put right.

* * * *

Mr. Ginnell drew attention to the fact that a social entertainment by the National Union of Clerks in Tralee had been forbidden by the Military Authorities.

Mr. Tennant stated that the rink was refused because the member of the Union who applied for it was "well known to be disaffected."

If there had been a shadow of evidence they would have imprisoned him!

* * * *

Mr. Thorne complained that an inadequate supply of meat is sent down to the poorer parts of London. Mr. Harcourt expressed regret, and "hoped" for improvement.

The only way to safeguard the poor is to secure national control, managed by a strong majority of working class representatives!

* * * *

Mr. Nield drew attention to the fact that men wounded in the war, and unfit for further military service, are discharged from hospital into civil life in worn and shabby clothes, or whatever their friends are able to supply them with. This treatment makes it more difficult to obtain civil employment.

Mr. Tennant informed him that the War Office regulations are that discharged men are provided with a new suit of plain clothes, a great coat, one pair of boots, socks, etc. An armlet is authorised for all men so discharged——.

War Office regulations appear to be enforced with regularity only when they cut down allowances!

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June 21st.—Mr. Ginnell asked the Secretary for the Colonies whether His Majesty's Government had seen an affidavit of Lallapiteyage Sopia Hamy, of Algodo, Ceylon, stating that English soldiers had searched her house, taken away money and jewellery, and shot her husband?

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies acknowledged having seen such an affidavit, but "had no reason to believe it accurately represented the facts."

* * * *

Mr. Ginnell stated that a meeting of the Gaelic League in Glasgow to provide relief for the starving and ill-treated prisoners of war in Barlinnie Prison had been prevented and the hall seized by the police.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, Secretary for Scotland, knew nothing of the affair, although he is Secretary of State for Scotland!

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Sir Fortescue Flannery asked for the "limitations of earnings" of old age pensioners to be removed, on account of the increased cost of living.

The Prime Minister callously refused to help the aged poor.

* * * *

Mr. King asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether, on May 26th, certain conscientious objectors were sent to France from Dovercourt, and, if so, whether some were conveyed on board ship on stretchers?

Mr. Tennant denied this.

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Captain Bennett-Goldney asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether the War Office or Royal Aircraft Factory made considerable quantities of a dope known as D 94, and sold such dope to private manufacturers of aeroplanes; and also issued instructions to these manufacturers compelling them to use dope from the Royal Aircraft Factory? Had any manufacturers protested against the use of this dope as causing illness, and in some cases the death of the women using them, and has such dope proved less efficient than the non-poisonous dope obtainable in the open market?

Mr. Tennant replied that there was nothing to prove that the Royal Aircraft Factory dope "causes illness to a greater degree than other dopes," but added that contractors are now allowed to use any dope that answers to the tests.

It is time that the use of an absolutely non-poisonous dope were made compulsory.

* * * *

June 22nd.—Mr. Llewelyn Williams asked the Prime Minister whether it is the intention of the Military Authorities to break the spirit of conscientious objectors in order to force them to bear arms, and whether the Government will alter the system, and thus give genuine conscientious objectors fair play and freedom from tyranny?

Mr. Tennant, speaking for the Army, stated that there could be "no question of the Military Authorities forcing men into the Army, as these men are handed over to them as soldiers."

Since "these men" refuse to be soldiers, Mr. Tennant's answer is rather lame.

* * * *

Mr. Will Thorne stated that tons of American bacon in the London docks are rotting because the American Meat Trust will not allow it to leave the docks.

Mr. Pretyman said inquiry was being made.

Various questions put by Mr. Thorne elicited from Mr. Pretyman the statement that though bacon is far dearer now than in 1914, larger quantities are being imported, *i.e.*, 2,200,000 cwts. in 1914, 700,000 cwts. of which were American, and 3,500,000 cwts. in 1916, of which 2,200,000 were American. "It is one of the many foodstuffs whose prices vary in sympathy with one another," said Mr. Pretyman, and he also admitted that the rise might be due to a corner by American dealers

Mr. Annan Bryce stated that in Woolwich Arsenal the output of women workers exceeds that of men doing similar work, yet they are paid considerably less.

Dr. Addison admitted that the output of groups of women workers "occasionally" exceeds that of equal groups of men. He said that the piece rates for men and women are the same, but the hours of work and the time ratings are different.

If proof were necessary this statement ought to force the hand of the Government to enforce the payment of equal wages to men and women!

* * * *

Mr. Hogge asked whether it is understood that the resolutions of the Paris Conference are not binding on the House of Commons? The Prime Minister: "I have said so, and I repeat it."

But will the assent of Parliament be asked before the nation is tied up by treaties which can only be broken on pain of war?

* * * *

Mr. Ginnell stated that during the Dublin disturbances orders were given to shoot any person who entered a certain corridor in the South Dublin Union, and that Nurse Kehoe, who had not been warned, was shot through the heart there whilst performing her duties.

Mr. Tennant said: "This most regrettable incident was a pure accident."

Wherever militarism is such accidents occur!

* * * *

Mr. Snowden drew attention to the removal of Lieutenant-Colonel Reginald Brooke from his position as Commandant of Wandsworth Detention Barracks, and asked the reason, and also whether he had been given any other post?

Mr. Tennant acknowledged the fact; but declined to give a reason. He pleaded ignorance about his appointment to any other post.

* * * *

Mr. George Terrell and Mr. Hogge asked questions implying disapproval of the formation of the Food Committee, referring to it as "packed" and to the absence of any member of the Kitchen Committee.

We deplore the absence of the working-class housekeeper.

* * * *

Mr. Crooks pointed out that while women office-cleaners at the War Office, the Admiralty, and the India Office had received an increase of wages to meet the cost of living, women in the other offices were still getting 13s. 9d. a week for two attendances per day.

Mr. Montagu "was not prepared to take any action" to raise the wages in "other departments."

* * * *

Mr. Rowlands drew attention to the deaths of two women due to working at dope-varnishing.

Mr. Brace stated that the Admiralty and the War Office were "developing as fast as they could a non-poisonous dope for all purposes."

Surely this evil is old enough to have been remedied before now!

* * * *

June 26th.—Dr. Addison stated, in reply to Mr. Terrell, that munition workers are to get their Whitsun holiday in August, subject to the military exigencies of the moment.

Wait and see!

* * * *

Mr. Ponsonby stated that the police authorities at Port Talbot had asked for power to destroy publications of the Woman's Labour League, issued in 1913, on "The Need for Baby Clinics," and Help for Babies," on the ground that they were "prejudicial to the Government and the conduct of the War."

What next?

* * * *

Mr. Tennant admitted that thirty-four conscientious objectors were condemned to be shot in France, but that the sentence had been commuted to penal servitude, the sentences to be served in a civil prison in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Whitehouse complained that at Wandsworth Barracks Mr. C. H. Norman had been put in a straight jacket which was too small for him and caused him great agony. Mr. Tennant excused this on the plea that Mr. Norman had threatened suicide.

Our information is that the Governor of the Wandsworth Detention Barracks told Mr. C. H. Norman to do away with himself.

It was stated that Mr. Frank Ward, a C.O., had been bound with ropes and dragged along the ground till blood flowed.

* * * *

Lord H. Cavendish-Bentinck asked why temporary women clerks at the War Office work 48 hours a week and temporary men clerks only 42 hours?

Mr. Tennant explained that the rate of pay for women was specially fixed to cover a 48-hour week.

Are the women getting higher salaries than the men?

* * * *

Dr. Addison stated, in reply to Mr. Will Thorne, that 1,111 men, including lads under 21 released for service in the Army, have been discharged from Woolwich Arsenal during the last four weeks, and that 1,523 women have been taken on during the same period. The women receive the same piece-work rate as the men, but the day rates are not identical.

British Dominions Woman Suffrage Union

SECOND (Biennial) CONFERENCE
JULY 5th, 6th and 7th, 1916

Central Hall - - - Westminster

JULY 5th. "Loss of Nationality through Marriage."
Overseas Suffrage Meeting.
Speakers: Mrs. Leathes, Miss Chrystal Macmillan, LL.B., Mrs. Ford-Smith, Mr. Laurence Housman, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mrs. Herring (N.S.W.), and others.

JULY 6th. "Sex Morality and Sex Education."
Speakers: Miss Nellans, Miss Royden, Miss Sharp, Mr. Maurice Gregory, Miss March, B.Sc., Dr. Tchaykovsky, Rev. Dr. Scott Lidgett, Miss Abadam.

8 p.m. "An Evening on India."
Speakers: Lady Muir Mackenzie, Sir K. G. Gupta, K.C.S.I., Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, K.C.I.E., Yusuf Ali, Esq., Syud Hossain, Esq.

JULY 7th. "Women and Children in the Industrial World."
Speakers: Mrs. Pember Reeves, Councillor Margaret Ashton, Mrs. Despard, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Miss Susan Lawrence, L.C.C., Mrs. Salmond, and others.

7.30 p.m. Public Suffrage Meeting. "Woman Suffrage and the Empire."

Particulars at the INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE SHOP, 5 Duke Street, Charing Cross.

The option given to youths of 18 years of age to return home after enlisting until they are 19 has been cancelled from June 24th.

GLASGOW'S HOUSING SCANDAL

DISGRACEFUL CONDITIONS.

The housing conditions of the majority of Glasgow's poor are a disgrace to modern civilisation. Men, women, and children are huddled together in a congestion which breeds disease and death. The housing conditions have been known to the Town Council for many years, and have been the subject of inquiries and agitations for more years than I care to remember. Indeed, there has always been a housing problem in Glasgow, and there always will be a housing problem while the property interests dominate the Council as they do now. There are 113 members in the Council, and of them, according to an official return made in 1914-15, *forty-one* owned house and other property bringing in a total rental of £28,411 per annum. In addition to the 41 property councillors, there are other 26 members indirectly interested in the ownership of property, so that there is a voting property combination 67 strong in the Council. This leaves a minority of 46 non-property members, of whom only 21 are Labour representatives, and these latter alone can be depended upon to support real housing reform. Obviously, Labour must secure a majority in the Town Council before any great change will be effected in the housing conditions of the poor.

Glasgow is the most densely populated city in the United Kingdom, if not in Europe, and this excessive density is undoubtedly due to the fact that the property interests have always controlled the civic administration, and have always blocked the way to housing reform. The property interests oppose housing reform because slums and congestion are the most profitable for them. The density of Glasgow is 60 persons per acre, as compared with 19 persons per acre in Sheffield! Most people think of Sheffield as a slum town, yet its population has three times more space to live in than has the population of Glasgow—the second city of the Empire! When we examine the density of Glasgow in detail we find that the position in some districts is almost incredible. In Coweaddens Ward, which is a poor area, the density is 223 persons per acre as compared with 11 persons per acre in Pollokshields, where the wealthy people live. Thus, the people in Pollokshields have twenty times more space to live in than the poor in Coweaddens. In Kelvinside, another wealthy district, the density is 23 persons per acre. The death rate in Coweaddens for all classes is 19 per 1000, as compared with 8 per 1000 in Kelvinside. Thus, 11 lives in every 1000 are lost needlessly every year because of the bad housing in Coweaddens.

The destruction of infant lives in Glasgow due to bad housing is appalling. In the wealthy district of Kelvinside the infantile mortality is 43 per 1000, as compared with 126 per 1000 in Coweaddens. In Blackfriars, also a congested area, the infantile mortality is 178 per 1000! If the children in Coweaddens and Blackfriars were given the same housing conditions, care, and attention as the children enjoy in Kelvinside, the infantile mortality would decline in proportion. The low mortality in Kelvinside is due to good housing and care; the high mortality in Coweaddens and Blackfriars is due to bad housing and inefficient care. If the lives of the children are to be saved, and they can be saved, good housing is an essential. War is destroying humanity on the plains of Europe, and capitalism is destroying humanity in the congested areas of Glasgow and other cities. The destruction in both instances is sheer wanton waste of life, and is destruction that can be prevented by human effort. Just as the people have the power to stop war, so they have the power to abolish slums and congestion. The nation which pursues war and allows its children to die in slums is surely doomed to disaster. No nation, however powerful, can burn the candle of life at both ends.

Two-thirds of the Glasgow population live in one and two apartment houses, most of which are not only inadequate for family occupation, but are also deficient in sanitation and equipment. In the one apartment houses the average occupation is four persons per room, which is a considerably higher average per room than that of the larger houses. Thus, in the house containing five and more apartments, each person residing in them has the exclusive use of a room on the average, while in the insanitary single apartments average unlike, in the insanitary single apartment where four persons are huddled together in one room. The contrast is the real difference between East and West. Over 600,000 persons in Glasgow are obliged to live in one and two apartment houses, and under conditions which make family life a difficulty, if not an impossibility. The burden of this inadequate and insanitary housing falls upon the women who live in them, and domestic work becomes a drudgery under such circumstances. Cramped houses are death traps for women and

(Continued on back page, col. 2.)

THE
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LONDON MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30th.
Philpot Street, Commercial Road, 1 p.m., Miss Price.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3.30 p.m., Miss Smyth, Miss Stephen.
Beckton Road, 7 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
SATURDAY, JULY 1st.
Well Street and Morning Lane, 11 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Stephen.
Grundy Street, 3.30 p.m., Miss Price, Miss Stephen.
SUNDAY, JULY 2nd.
Osborne Street, 11.30 a.m., Miss Price.
The Grove, Stratford, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Drake (Joint meeting with N.C.F).
Hyde Park, 5 p.m., Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Davies.
Hampstead Flagstaff, 6.30 p.m., Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Bouvier.
Hoe St. Station, Walthamstow, 7 p.m., Miss Price. (Joint meeting with N.C.A.C.)
MONDAY, JULY 3rd.
Hague Street, 1 p.m., Miss Price.
Green Gate, 7 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Lesbia Road, 7 p.m., Miss Stephen.
TUESDAY, JULY 4th.
White Cross Street, 1 p.m., Miss Price.
40 Glaskin Road, 8 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Stephen.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 5th.
42 Forest Lane, Stratford, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Holloway.
53 St. Leonard's Street, 7 p.m.
Triangle, Barking, 7 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
THURSDAY, JULY 6th.
5 Duke Street, Strand, 5.30 p.m., Joint Poster Parade.
55 Fife Road, 8 p.m., Mrs. Walshe, Mrs. Parsons.
FRIDAY, JULY 7th.
5 Duke Street, Strand, 11.30 a.m., Joint Poster Parade.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3.30 p.m., Miss Stephen.
SATURDAY, JULY 8th.
Grundy Street, 3 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Stephen.
Morpeth Street, 3 p.m., Miss Price.
SUNDAY, JULY 9th.
Victoria Park, 3 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Stephen.

W.S.F. BRANCHES.

LONDON.

BOW, 400 Old Ford Road. Sec. *pro tem.*, Miss Price.
DREADNOUGHT sales week ending June 24th, 866. Miss O'Brien, 240; Mrs. Holloway, 137; Miss Price, 106; Mrs. Eglinton, 88; Miss Mackay, 65; Miss Smyth, 55; Mrs. Crabb, 55. General sales, 120.
POPLAR, 20 Railway Street. Secretary, Miss Stephen.
DREADNOUGHT sales for week, 200. Mrs. Schlette, 103; Mrs. Neuss, 6; Mrs. Bertram, 9; Misses Lagsding, 60. Other sales, 22.
Collections.—Miss D. Morley and Miss K. Lagsding, 11s. 8½d.; Miss E. Lagsding and Miss T. Barker, 7s. 3½d.
BROMLEY, 53 St. Leonard's Street. Hon. Secs., Mrs. Lansbury, Mrs. Wood. DREADNOUGHT sales, 37.
HACKNEY, 40 Glaskin Road, Well Street. Secretary, Miss Stephen. DREADNOUGHT sales, 55.

PROVINCIAL.

LEEDS. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Hunter, 7 Sugdenfold, Armley.
Some W.S.F. members are organising a picnic to Rothwell on July 2nd, and a public meeting there in the evening. Others will be at the Women's Peace Demonstration in the Square. A special propaganda sub-committee has been formed. Human Suffrage resolutions have been sent to the Prime Minister, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Redmond, the Labour M.P's. and the local M.P's. All have replied except the local Conservative M.P's. DREADNOUGHT sales, 200.
NOTTINGHAM, Miss Lynch, Organiser *pro tem.*, c/o Mrs. Walton, 100 Burton Road, Carlton.
DREADNOUGHT sales 271; collections, etc., 13s. 5d. On June 25th Carlton Branch elected Mrs. Johnston as hon. sec., Mrs. Hough hon. lit. sec., Miss Nicholls hon. treasurer, and Mr. J. Turner hon. president. Mr. Freeborough, Mrs. Hurst, Mrs. Pilkington, Mr. J. E. Walton, Mrs. Walton, and the officers were elected to form the committee. It was decided to have a Branch and social meeting every fortnight on the first and third Mondays in each month, at 7.30 p.m. The first meeting will be held Monday, July 3rd, at the Labour Hall. Sympathisers and members invited. A campaign of open-air meetings is being arranged.
SOUTHAMPTON, Hon. Sec., Miss Helsby, La Pista, Manor Farm Road, Bitterne Park. DREADNOUGHT sales, 120.
A strenuous campaign is in full swing under the control of Mrs. Leigh Rothwell. Informal meetings have been held at factories where women work. On Monday and Thursday highly successful public open-air meetings were held at the Clock Tower; another is being arranged for Saturday next, 8 p.m. A Jumble Sale is to be held as soon as possible. Will all members and friends please send in contributions as quickly as convenient to Miss Kennedy, 13 Lawn Road. It has been resolved to hold same as soon as a sufficiency of articles have been collected.
On Sunday next a "Labour After the War" Conference has been convened under the auspices of the Southampton and District Trades and Labour Council. Two delegates from the W.S.F. have been invited to attend.

GLASGOW.

Organiser *pro tem.*: Mrs. Boyce,
400 Main Street, Shettleston.
The Glasgow Green demonstration went off splendidly; £5 15s. 6½d. collected on the Green, 1,000 DREADNOUGHTS sold at Sunday meetings, and 8s. worth of photographs. Many thanks to all helpers.
Mrs. Walker spoke on Sunday at Highbury Corner for the Islington Trades and Labour Council, where, through their kindness and help, she collected £2 5s. 6d. for the Babies' Milk Fund. DREADNOUGHTS were sold out before meeting ended.

LEAGUE OF RIGHTS.

The League of Rights for Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives and Relatives is an organisation composed of the dependants of men in the Army and Navy. This League takes up cases of hardship and injustice.
East Ham Branch of the League of Rights held a very successful open-air meeting outside Cock Hotel, East Ham, on June 23rd. Mrs. Drake was the speaker. The crowd, which numbered 200 or 300, was most sympathetic. Sixty DREADNOUGHTS were sold. Collection, 3s. 4½d. A public meeting will be held by the League at Essex Hall, Wakefield Street, East Ham, on Wednesday, July 5th, at 8 p.m.

GIVE THIS PAPER TO A FRIEND.

Glasgow Housing (continued from page 503).

children, and should not be tolerated in a country which claims to respect women and children. The last return shows there were 222,072 houses occupied in the city, and of that number 37,735 were single apartments and 107,898 two apartment houses.
Presumably there are practically no empty houses in the city, and this scarcity of accommodation is giving rise to the practice of two families occupying one house. The scarcity of housing is intensified by the fact that of the houses occupied by workers 10,000 are estimated to be insanitary and unfit for human habitation. For the past two years there has been a big influx of population in connection with the boom in the production of munitions, while the building of houses has been at a standstill. Practically no new houses have been built, and there are no indications that any will be built in the near future. The outlook, then, is dismal, unless the citizens compel the Government and the Local Authority to provide cottage houses at rents within the reach of the working classes. A scheme for the provision of cottage houses has been drafted by the Labour Party Housing Association, and has been generally approved by the women. The scheme, which we will detail in a further article, provides for the erection of three and four apartment cottages, each with modern conveniences and garden, to be let at rents which will not exceed £10 per annum. It is proposed the cottages should be built with money advanced by the State, *free of interest*. One million pounds free of interest would suffice to build 4,000 cottages in Glasgow at £250 each every year. One million pounds per annum is only one-fifth of what the War is costing this country daily. Every day the War lasts the price of 20,000 cottages is lost to the workers of Britain. War is the enemy of the people and the enemy of housing reform. If we want better houses we will have to give up War.

P. J. DOLLAN.

Clippings of material of all kinds (must measure at least 5 by 6 inches) can be used in our Toy Factory at 45 Norman Road, Bow, E., and will be most gratefully received if friends will kindly send them.

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W.S.F. FORTHCOMING EVENTS

On Monday, July 3rd, at 3 p.m., an "At Home" will be held at 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E., to welcome delegates and friends from overseas. Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Cressall, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, and Mrs. Shlette will speak on the various activities of the Federation, and there will be a visit to the "Mother's Arms." All members are invited.
A Public Meeting will be held in the Barking Broadway Bioscope Theatre on Sunday, July 9th, at 7.30 p.m. Subject: "Why we should Demand Human Suffrage Now." Speakers: Mrs. Despard, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, and Mr. George Lansbury. Chair: Mrs. Jessie Clarke.
Our Thursday Chandos Hall "At Homes" for July will be held in the evening, and will take place on July 13th, 20th, and 27th, at 8 p.m. On July 13th Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and Mr. George Lansbury are to be amongst the speakers.
On Saturday, July 15th, we are arranging to hold an Infant Care Exhibition at the Roman Road Girls' School, at 2.30 p.m. Prizes will be given to the best babies attending our clinics, and there will also be an open competition for babies from 1 to 3 months, 3 to 6, 6 to 9, 9 to 12, 12 to 15.
Members should make a point of attending the W.S.F. London Section General Meeting at 400 Old Ford Road, on Monday, July 17th, at 8 p.m.; also the Public Meeting in East Ham Town Hall, on Sunday, July 30th, at 7.30 p.m., where Miss S. Pankhurst, Mrs. Walker, and Mrs. Thompson will speak.

OUR CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL

The W.S.F. Festival in Victoria Park, which was postponed because Whit-Monday was so wet, took place on Saturday, June 17th, and the sun shone gloriously upon it. Sixty little girl dancers, wearing white dresses and garlanded with flowers, marched in procession by a round-about route to the Park, followed by all the boys and girls of the neighbourhood, whilst the mothers came running out to see the show. The dancing took place in the centre of the ring of trees on the mound beyond the racing track. The audience formed a circle round. The children danced very charmingly and gaily without a trace of shyness or affectation, and with a light suppleness which is characteristic of little Londoners. One of the audience was heard to say that the scene was idyllic, and calculated to make the children wish for a more beautiful life than that of the crowded slums. After the dancing there were running and jumping competitions for 800 eager boys and girls, the judges and stewards finding that all their energy was required to cope with the high spirits of the children.
Miss Mackay, who managed the financial part of the proceedings so well, that the cost of prizes, flowers, and dresses and so on was all raised by special subscriptions, and helped in all sorts of other ways; Miss Joan Bailey, who arranged the dances are much to be congratulated on their success; also Mr. Partridge and Mr. Drake, who acted as judges and general managers of the sports, and were almost worn out by their exertions; also Miss O'Brien, Miss Bridges, Miss Marks, Miss Vine, Miss Greer, Miss Carr, Mrs. Eglinton, Mrs. Crabb, Mrs. Pascoe, Mrs. Dodge, Miss Heyday, Nurse Hebbes, Mr. Howard, Mr. Riley, Mr. Goodman, Mr. Broadbear, Mr. Johncock, and other friends who kindly helped in various ways, and the many subscribers.

On Sunday, June 18th, a very helpful and interesting address was delivered by Mrs. Bouvier, on the work of the Workers' Suffrage Federation in East London. A wide field was covered, bringing into review the many ameliorating and constructive activities of the Society. Mrs. Bouvier maintained throughout the importance of insisting on Human Suffrage, equal rights for men and women, and the co-operation of all, irrespective of sex, to claim an equal standard of living, the safeguarding of mutual interests by preventing undercutting of wages.
Representatives from various adult schools were in attendance, and showed their appreciation and interest by the taking of many notes, asking questions, and contributing largely to a very successful meeting.—E. J. Spencer, Hon. Sec.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

DONATIONS—GENERAL FUND.—Miss Gore Browne (monthly), 7s.
"DREADNOUGHT" FUND.—"In memory of Mrs. Brown," from her husband, £4 16s.; M. L., £2; R. H. Pott, Esq., £1 5s. 8d.; Robert Burns, Esq., Barking N.C.F., 4s.; Thomas Orr, Esq., 2s. 3d.
MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS.—Per Dr. Tchaykovsky, £4; F. W. Shorrocks, Esq., £2; Mrs. Boswell (Wainhua), £1 0s. 6d.; Mothers at Bow Clinic, 12s. 8d.; Mrs. Richmond (fortnightly), 10s.; Mrs. Thewlis, 10s.; Mothers at Bromley Clinic, 7s.; Miss E. Morgan, 5s.; Mrs. Empson (monthly), 5s.; Mrs. Heywood Bright (weekly), 5s.; Rev. T. Gore Browne (monthly), 4s.; Miss Quinlan, 3s.; Miss M. Crouch, 2s.; Mr. Stiebel, 1s.; Mrs. Wintern, 5d.; Mr. Mewett, 3d.
COLLECTIONS.—Monmouthshire Meetings, per D. Hayward, £4 10s.; Misses Gulland and Friend, £3 1s. 7d.; Meeting, Highbury Corner, per Mrs. Walker, £2 5s. 6d.; L.S.A. Toolroom, £1 10s. 0½d.; Some Employees of Messrs. Ross, Ltd., per Mrs. Young, 14s.; Golders' Green I.L.P. Meeting, 14s.; Misses D. Morley and K. Lagsding (Cubitt Town), 12s. 11d.; Mrs. Alton, 12s.; Chandos Hall Meeting, 11s. 11½d.; Long Eaton I.L.P. Meeting, per Mrs. Bouvier, 10s.; N.C.F. Meeting, Walthamstow, per Mrs. Cressall and Mrs. Holloway, 8s. 10d.; Misses E. Lagsding and T. Barker (Green's Yard), 8s. 9d.; Mrs. Greer (Victoria Park), 5s.; Collecting Box, Mothers' Arms, 4s. 7d.; Miss Price, 3s. 7d.; N.C.F. Meeting, per Mrs. Drake, 3s. 4d.; Nurse Connolly, 1s. 10d.
GIFTS IN KIND—CLOTHES, ETC.—Mrs. Horlebog, Mrs. L. Burroughs. HOT-WATER BOTTLE, Mrs. Alton. GROCERIES, ETC., Miss Vibert.
FLOWERS FOR THE SCHOOLS.—Miss Margaret Higgs, Miss Curtis (Latymer Secondary School), Miss Sinclair, Mrs. Saxby.

Treatment will be given free at the Tuberculin Dispensary, 1 Manor Street, Chelsea, to all soldiers and sailors suffering from tuberculosis.

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